

## GIR

the pantry with an old gipsy for above half an hour. *Addison*.  
A frantick gipsy now, the house he haunts,  
And in wild phantasies speaks dissembled wants. *Prior*.  
I, near yon stile, three fallow gypsies met;  
Upon my hand they cast a poring look,  
Bid me beware, and thrice their heads they shook. *Gay*.  
In this still labyrinth around her lie  
Spells, philters, globes, and spheres of palmistry;  
A fig in this hand the gipsy bears,  
In th' other a prophetic sieve and sheers. *Garth's Dispensat.*  
2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion.  
Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench; Dido a  
dowdy; Cleopatra a gipsy; Helen and Hero hildings and  
harlots. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet*.  
3. A name of slight reproach to a woman.  
The widow play'd the gipsy, and so did her confidant too,  
in pretending to believe her. *L'Estrange*.  
A slave I am to Clara's eyes:  
The gipsy knows her pow'r, and flies. *Prior*.

GIRASOLE. *n. f.* [*girajol*, French.]

1. The herb turnsol.

2. The opal stone.

TO GIRD. *v. a.* pret. *girded*, or *girt*. [*girdan*, Saxon.]

1. To bind round.

They sprinkled earth upon their heads, and girded their  
loins with sackcloth. *2 Mac. x. 25.*

2. To put on so as to surround or bind.

Cords of the bigness of packthread were fastened to ban-  
dages, which the workmen had girt round my neck. *Gulliver*.

3. To fasten by binding.

He girt his warlike harness about him. *1 Mac. iii. 3.*

My bow and thunder, my almighty arms  
Gird on, and sword upon thy puissant thigh. *Milt. P. Loff.*

No, let us sit at once, gird on our swords,  
And, at the head of our remaining troops,  
Attack the foe. *Addison's Cato*.

The combatant too late the field declines,  
When now the sword is girded to his loins. *Prior*.

4. To invest.

Such then, and set your knee against my foot;  
And in requerdon of that duty done,  
I gird thee with the valiant sword of York. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*

The son appear'd,  
Girt with omnipotence. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

5. To dress; to habit; to clothe.

I girded thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with  
filk. *Ezek. xvi. 10.*

Typhonne there keeps the ward,  
Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day,  
'Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryd.*

6. To cover round as a garment.

These, with what fill they had, together fow'd,  
To gird their waist: vain covering, if to hide  
Their guilt, and decreed shame! *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

7. To reproach; to gibe.

Being mov'd, he will not spare to gird the gods. *Shakef.*

8. To furnish; to equip.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs  
His easy steps, girded with snaky wiles. *Paradise Regain'd*.

9. To inclose; to incircle.

That Nyctean isle,  
Girt with the river Triton, where old Cham  
Hid Amalthea, and her florid son  
Young Bacchus, from his stepdame Rhea's eye. *Milt. P. L.*

TO GIRD. *v. n.* To break a scornful jest; to gibe; to sneer.

Men of all sorts take a pride to gird at me: the brain of  
this foolish compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any  
thing that tends to laughter more than I invent, or is invented  
on me: I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that wit  
is in other men. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

GIRD. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang; from the  
tension caused by a bandage or girdle drawn hard suddenly.

This word is now seldom used.

Sweet king! the bishop hath a kindly gird:  
For shame, my lord of Winchester, relent. *Shakef. H. VI.*

They give satisfaction to his mind, and his conscience by  
this means is freed from many fearful girds and twinges which  
the atheist feels. *Tillotson, Sermon 2.*

He has the glory of his conscience, when he doth  
well, to set against the checks and girds of it when he doth  
amiss. *Goodman's Winter Evening Con.*

GIRDER. *n. f.* [from *gird*.] In architecture, the largest piece  
of timber in a floor. Its end is usually fastened into the  
summers, or breast summers, and the joists are framed in at  
one arm to the girders. *Harris*.

The girders are also to be of the same scantling the sum-  
mers and ground-plates are of, though the back girder need  
not be so strong as the front girder. *Mason's Mech. Exer.*

These mighty girders which the fabrick bind,  
These ribs robust and vast in order join'd. *Blackm. Creation*.

GIRDLE. *n. f.* [*girdel*, Saxon.]

1. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled.

## GIS

There will I make thee beds of roses,  
With a thousand fragrant posies;  
A cap of flowers, and a girdle,  
Embroider'd all with leaves of myrtle. *Shakespeare*.

Many conceive there is somewhat amiss, until they put on  
their girdle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. c. 21.*

On him his mantle, girdle, sword and bow,  
On him his heart and soul he did bestow. *Cowley*.

2. Enclosure; circumstance.

Suppose within the girdle of these walls  
Are now confin'd two mighty monarchies. *Shakef. Hen. V.*

3. The equator; the torrid zone.

Great breezes in great circles, such as are under the girdle  
of the world, do refrigerate. *Bacon*.

TO GIRDLER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gird; to bind as with a girdle.

Lay the gentle babes, girdling one another  
Within their innocent alabaster arms. *Shakef. Rich. III.*

2. To inclose; to shut in; to environ.

Those sleeping stones,  
That as a waist do girdle you about,  
By this time from their fixed beds of lime  
Had been dislodged. *Shakespeare's King John*.

Let me look back upon thee, O thou wall,  
That girdlest in those wolves! *Shakespeare's Timon*.

GIRDLER. *n. f.* [*girdle* and *belt*.] The belt that incircles  
the waist.

For did his eyes less longingly behold  
The girdlebelt, with nails of burnish'd gold. *Dryden's Æn.*

GIRDLER. *n. f.* [from *girdle*.] A maker of girdles.

GIRRE. *n. f.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing  
in motion. See *GYRE*.

GIRL. *n. f.* [About the etymology of this word there is much  
question: *Meric Casaubon*, as is his custom, derives it from *gyr*,  
of the same signification; *Mynheer* from *garula*, Latin, a  
prattler, or *girella*, Italian, a weathercock; *Junius* thinks  
that it comes from *herules*, Welsh, from which, says he,  
*herlot* is very easily deduced. *Skinner* imagines that the Saxons,  
who used ceopl for a man, might likewise have ceopla for a  
woman, though no such word is now found. Dr. *Hiclus*  
derives it most probably from the Flandrick *karinna*, a wo-  
man.] A young woman, or female child.

In those unblest days was my wife a girl. *Shakespeare*.

And let it not displease thee, good Bianca;  
For I will love thee ne'er the less, my girl. *Shakespeare*.

A weather-beaten lover, but once known,  
Is sport for every girl to practise on. *Dante*.

Tragedy should blush as much to stoop  
To the low mimic follies of a farce.

As a grave matron would to dance with girls. *Reformers*.

A boy, like thee, would make a kingly line;  
But oh, a girl, like her, must be divine! *Dryden*.

GIRLISH. *adj.* [from *girl*.] Suiting a girl; youthful.

In her girlish age she kept sheep on the moor. *Carver*.

GIRLISHLY. *adv.* [from *girlish*.] In a girlish manner.

TO GIRN. *v. n.* Seems to be a corruption of *grim*. It is still  
used in Scotland, and is applied to a crabbed, captious, or pec-  
civill person.

GIRROCK. *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Dift.*

GIRT. *part. pass.* [from *to gird*.]

TO GIRT. *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To gird; to encompass; to  
encircle. Not proper.

In the dread ocean, undulating wide  
Beneath the radiant line, that girts the globe,  
The circling Typhon whirl'd from point to point. *Thomson*.

GIRT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A band by which the saddle or burthen is fixed upon the  
horse.

Here lies old Hobson, death hath broke his girt;  
And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt. *Milton*.

2. A circular bandage.

The most common way of bandage is by that of the girt,  
which girt hath a bolster in the middle, and the ends are  
tacked firmly together. *Wijeman's Surgeon*.

GIRTH. *n. f.* [from *gird*.]

1. The band by which the saddle is fixed upon the horse.

Or the fiddle turn'd round, or the girths brake;  
For low on the ground, woe for his sake,  
The law is found. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods*.

Not Pegasus could bear the load,  
Along the high celestial road;  
The steed oppress'd, would break his girths,  
To raise the lumber from the earth. *Swift*.

Mordanto gallops on alone;  
This breaks a girth, and that a bone. *Swift*.

2. The compas measured by the girdle, or enclosing bandage.

He's a lusty jolly fellow that lives well, at least three yards  
in the girth. *Addison's Freeholder*.

TO GIRTH. *v. a.* To bind with a girth.

TO GISE GROND. *v. a.* Is when the owner of it does not feed  
it with his own stock, but takes in other cattle to graze. *Bailie*.

GISLE.

## GIV

GISLE. Among the English Saxons, signifies a pledge; thus,  
*Fredeke* is a pledge of peace; *Gisbert* an illustrious pledge,  
like the Greek *Homerus*. *Gibson's Camden*.

GIV. *n. f.* An herb called Guiney pepper.

GIRTH. *n. f.* *v. a.* preter. *gave*; part. pass. *given*. [*gyran*, Saxon.]

TO GIVE. *v. a.* To bestow; to confer without any price or reward.

1. To bestow; to confer without any price or reward.

This opinion abated the fear of death in them which were  
so resolved, and gave them courage to all adventures. *Hooker*.

Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out. *Mat. xxv.*

Give us also sacrifices and burnt offerings, that we may sa-  
crifice unto the Lord. *Ex. x. 25.*

I had a matter that gave me all I could ask, but thought fit  
to take one thing from me again. *Temple*.

Constant at church and change; his gains were sure,  
His givings rare, gave farthings to the poor. *Pope's Epistles*.

2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or  
writing; to deliver; to impart; to communicate.

The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, the gave me  
of the tree, and I did eat. *Gen. iii. 12.*

They were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in  
marriage. *Mat. xxiv. 38.*

Those bills were printed not only every week, but also a  
general account of the whole year was given in upon the  
Thursday before Christmas. *Grant's Bills of Mortality*.

We shall give an account of these phenomena. *Burnet*.

Aristotle advises not poets to put things evidently false and  
impossible into their poems, nor gives them licence to run out  
into wildness. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey*.

3. To put into one's possession; to consign.

Nature gives us many children and friends, to take them  
away; but takes none away to give them again. *Temple*.

Give me, says Archimedes, where to stand firm, and I will  
remove the earth. *Temple*.

If the agreement of men first gave a sceptre into any one's  
hands, or put a crown on his head, that almost must direct its  
conveyance. *Lake*.

4. To pay as price or reward, or in exchange.

All that a man hath will he give for his life. *Jeb. ii. 4.*

If you did know to whom I gave the ring,  
And would conceive for what I gave the ring,  
And how unwillingly I left the ring,  
You would abate the strength of your displeasure. *Shakespeare*.

He would give his nuts for a piece of metal, and exchange  
his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble. *Lake*.

5. To yield; not to withhold.

Philip, Alexander's father, gave sentence against a prisoner  
what time he was drowsy, and seemed to give small attention.

The prisoner, after sentence was pronounced, said, I appeal:  
the king, somewhat stirred, said, To whom do you appeal?

The prisoner answered, From Philip, when he gave no ear, to  
Philip, when he shall give ear. *Bacon's Apophthegms*.

Constantia accused herself for having so tamely given an ear  
to the proposal. *Addison's Spectator*.

6. To quit; to yield as due.

Give place, thou stranger, to an honourable man. *Ecclus.*

7. To confer; to impart.

I will bless her, and give thee a son also of her. *Gen. xvii.*

Nothing can give that to another which it hath not itself.

What beauties I lose in some places, I give to others which  
had them not originally. *Dryden's Fables, Preface*.

8. To expose.

All clad in skins of beasts the jav'lin bear;  
Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair. *Dryd. Æn.*

9. To grant; to allow.

This given me once again to behold my friend. *Rowe*.

He has not given Luther fairer play. *Atterbury*.

10. To yield; not to deny.

I gave his wife proposal way;

Nay, urg'd him to go on; the shallow fraud  
Will ruin him. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother*.

11. To yield without resistance.

12. To permit; to commission.

Prepare

The due libation and the solemn pray'r;  
Then give thy friend to shed the sacred wine. *Pope's Odyss.*

13. To enable; to allow.

God himself requireth the lifting up of pure hands in  
prayers; and hath given the world to understand, that the  
wicked, although they cry, shall not be heard. *Hooker*.

Give me to know

How this foul rout began, who set it on. *Shakef. Othello*.

So some weak shoot, which else would poorly rise,  
Jove's tree adopts, and lifts into the skies;

Through the new pulp soft'ning juices flow,  
Thrust forth the gems, and give the flow'rs to blow. *Titchel*.

14. To pay.

The applause and approbation, most reverend for thy stretch-  
out life, I give to both your speeches. *Shak. Troil. and Cressida*.

15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce.

## GIV

So you must be the first that gives this sentence,  
And he that suffers. *Shakef. Measure for Measure*.

The Rhodians seeing their enemies turn their backs, gave  
a great shout in derision of them. *Kailler's Hist. of the Turks*.

Let the first honest discoverer give the word about, that  
Wood's halpence have been offered, and caution the poor  
people not to receive them. *Swift*.

16. To exhibit; to express.

This instance gives the impossibility of an eternal existence  
in any thing essentially alterable or corruptible. *Hale*.

17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation.

The number of men being divided by the number of ships,  
gives four hundred and twenty-four men a-piece. *Arbutnot*.

18. To do any act of which the consequence reaches others.

As we desire to give no offence ourselves, so neither shall  
we take any at the difference of judgment in others. *Burnet*.

19. To exhibit; to send forth as odours from any body.

In oranges the ripping of their rind gives out their smell  
more. *Bacon*.

20. To addit; to apply.

The Helots, of the other side, shutting their gates, gave  
themselves to bury their dead, to cure their wounds, and rest  
their wearied bodies. *Sidney*.

After men began to grow to number, the first thing we read  
they gave themselves into, was the tilling of the earth and the  
feeding of cattle. *Hooker, b. i.*

Groves and hill-altars were dangerous, in regard of the  
secret access which people superstitiously given might have  
always thereunto with ease. *Hooker, b. v. f. 17.*

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well given,

To dream on evil, or to work my downfall. *Shakef. H. VI.*

Fear him not, Caesar, he's not dangerous:

He is a noble Roman, and well given. *Shakef. Jul. Caesar*.

His name is Falstaff: if that man should be lewdly given,  
he deceives me; for, Harry, I see virtue in his looks. *Shakef.*

Huniades, the scourge of the Turks, was dead long before;  
so was also Mathias: after whom succeeded others, given all  
to pleasure and ease. *Kailler's History of the Turks*.

Though he was given to pleasure, yet he was likewise de-  
sirous of glory. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

He that gives his mind to the law of the most High, will  
seek out the wisdom of all the ancients. *Ecclus. xxxix. 1.*

He is much given to contemplation; and the viewing of this  
theatre of the world. *Mor's Antidote against Atheism*.

They who gave themselves to warlike action and enter-  
prises, went immediately to the palace of Odin. *Temple*.

Men are given to this licentious humour of scoffing at per-  
sonal blemishes and defects. *L'Estrange*.

Besides, he is too much given to horseplay in his gallery;  
and comes to battle, like a dictator from the plough. *Dryden*.

I have some business of importance with her; but her hus-  
band is so horribly given to be jealous. *Dryd. Spanish Fryar*.

What can I refuse to a man so charitably given? *Dryden*.

21. To resign; to yield up.

Finding ourselves in the midst of the greatest wilderness of  
waters, without victual, we gave ourselves for lost men, and  
prepared for death. *Bacon's New Atlantis*.

Who say, I care not, those I give for lost;

And to instruct them, will not quit the cost. *Herbert*.

Virtue giv'n for lost;

Deprest and overthrown, as seem'd;

Like that self-begot'n bird  
In the Arabian woods embost,  
That no second knows, nor third,  
And lay erewhile a holocaust,  
From out her almy womb now teen'd. *Milton's Agonistes*.

Since no deep within her gulph can hold  
Immortal vigour, though oppress'd and fall'n,  
I give not heaven for lost. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

For a man to give his name to Christianity in those days,  
was to lift himself a martyr. *South*.

Ours gives himself for gone; you've watch'd your time,  
He fights this day unarm'd, without his rhyme. *Dryden*.

The parents, after a long search for the body, gave him for  
drowned in one of the canals. *Addison's Spectator*.